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File 610:Business Wire 1999-2004/Mar 03
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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 6 of 6 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6671818 B1

L27: Entry 1 of 6

File: USPT

Dec 30, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6671818

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6671818 B1

TITLE: Problem isolation through translating and filtering events into a standard object format in a network based supply chain

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWIC	Draw. D.
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6615166 B1

L27: Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

Sep 2, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6615166

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6615166 B1

TITLE: Prioritizing components of a network framework required for implementation of technology

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWIC	Draw. D.
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6606744 B1

L27: Entry 3 of 6

File: USPT

Aug 12, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6606744

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6606744 B1

TITLE: Providing collaborative installation management in a network-based supply chain environment

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWIC	Draw. D.
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6536037 B1

L27: Entry 4 of 6

File: USPT

Mar 18, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6536037
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6536037 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Identification of redundancies and omissions among components of a web based architecture

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWC	Draw. De
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6519571 B1

L27: Entry 5 of 6

File: USPT

Feb 11, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6519571
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6519571 B1

TITLE: Dynamic customer profile management

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWC	Draw. De
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6473794 B1

L27: Entry 6 of 6

File: USPT

Oct 29, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6473794
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6473794 B1

TITLE: System for establishing plan to test components of web based framework by displaying pictorial representation and conveying indicia coded components of existing network framework

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWC	Draw. De
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Clear	Generate Collection	Print	Fwd Refs	Bkwd Refs	Generate OACS
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Terms	Documents
L26 and (intellect\$ with propert\$)	6

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Search: L33

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Search History

DATE: Wednesday, March 03, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

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result set

DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

<u>L33</u>	L32 and (website or (web adj site))	0	<u>L33</u>
<u>L32</u>	L28 not L31	12	<u>L32</u>
<u>L31</u>	L28 and (bid\$ or auction\$)	1	<u>L31</u>
<u>L30</u>	L28 and (transfer\$ with interest\$)	0	<u>L30</u>
<u>L29</u>	L28 and 705/26,57,59,80,22,28,29.ccls.	0	<u>L29</u>
<u>L28</u>	L1 and (technology with transfer\$).ab.	13	<u>L28</u>
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<u>L23</u>	L22 and ((past with history) or profile)	7	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	L21 and (transfer\$ with interest\$)	9	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L20 and (host\$ same server)	9	<u>L21</u>

<u>L20</u>	L19 and (transfer\$ with interest\$)	182	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L1 and (technology with transfer\$)	2749	<u>L19</u>
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<u>L17</u>	L15 and (transfer\$ with interest\$)	0	<u>L17</u>
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<u>L14</u>	L13	0	<u>L14</u>
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<u>L6</u>	L4 and (transfer\$ with interest\$)	2	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (host\$ same server)	1	<u>L5</u>
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<u>L3</u>	L2 and (transfer\$ with interest\$)	2	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and 705/26,57,59,80,22,28,29.ccls.	23	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(technology with transfer\$) and @ad<=20000320 and (host or server)	2749	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Jun 20, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6078928

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6078928 A

TITLE: Site-specific interest profiling system

DATE-ISSUED: June 20, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Schnase; John L.	St. Louis	MO		
Cunnius; Edward L.	St. Louis	MO		
McFadden; Andrea P.	Wayne	PA		
Klein; Thomas J.	University City	MO		
Hedrick; Thomas E.	St. Louis	MO		
Smith; Robert Brookings	St. Louis	MO		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Missouri Botanical Garden	St. Louis	MO			02

APPL-NO: 08/ 989973 [PALM]

DATE FILED: December 12, 1997

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 19/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 707/104; 707/10, 707/102, 705/7, 705/26, 345/326

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/104.1; 705/26, 705/7, 707/10, 707/102

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 707/104, 707/10, 707/1-6, 235/100-102, 235/379, 235/380, 340/990, 340/995, 345/326-327, 709/217, 709/218, 709/219, 705/26, 705/7

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected **Search ALL** **Clear**

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4780599</u>	October 1988	Baus	235/383
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4827425</u>	May 1989	Linden	364/478

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4868376</u>	September 1989	Lessin et al.	235/492
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4874935</u>	October 1989	Younger	235/492
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4912308</u>	March 1990	Takashira	235/379
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5038025</u>	August 1991	Kodera	235/492
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5170046</u>	December 1992	Kusakabe	235/492
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5200600</u>	April 1993	Shinagawa	235/492
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5237157</u>	August 1993	Kaplan	235/375
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5345071</u>	September 1994	Dumont	235/383
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5401945</u>	March 1995	Buschmann et al.	235/380
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5424524</u>	June 1995	Ruppert et al.	235/462
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5459306</u>	October 1995	Stein et al.	235/383
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5473146</u>	December 1995	Goodwim, III	235/383
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5478989</u>	December 1995	Shepley	235/375
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5528490</u>	June 1996	Hill	364/403
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5530235</u>	June 1996	Stefik et al.	235/492
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5559313</u>	September 1996	Claus et al.	235/380
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5566327</u>	October 1996	Sehr	395/600

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FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
PCT/US95/14168	May 1996	WO	
PCT/US96/14658	March 1997	WO	

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Communications of the ACM, "Content-Based, Collaborative Recommendation", Marko Balabanovic and Yoav Shoham, Mar., 1997.

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Communications of the ACM, "Applying Collaborative Filtering to Usenet News", Joseph A. Konstan, Bradley N. Miller, David Maltz, Jonathan L. Herlocker, Lee R. Gordon and John Riedl, Mar., 1997.

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ART-UNIT: 271

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Alam; Hosain T.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Bryan Cave LLP

ABSTRACT:

A system for capturing, developing and profiling an individual's interests in various sites, exhibits or items on display at an institution or facility and providing site- and/or theme-specific information based on these interests. The system preferably includes a collection of information associated with the sites, exhibits or items on display at an institution or facility, which is organized and is capable of being indexed by each particular site, exhibit or item location or item on display. The preferred system further includes a plurality of portable information storage devices, such as, for example, smart cards having non-volatile

memory cable of being organized into a specialized data structure, uniquely assigned to visitors to such institutions or facilities. The data structure on the portable information storage device contains various fields including those designed to store biographical information about the visitor and an interest profile comprised of indexes relating to the sites, exhibits or items on display at such institutions or facilities identified and selected by the visitor. The system further includes means for allowing the visitor to select a particular site, exhibit or item of interest and for recording an index relating to the selection in the interest profile on the portable information storage device assigned to that particular visitor. Preferably, the system further includes means, such as, for example, an informational kiosk, for reading the stored indexes from the portable information storage devices and for retrieving the collected exhibit information related to those indexes stored on the portable information storage device by the visitor.

39 Claims, 8 Drawing figures

First Hit Fwd Refs

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L5: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Aug 12, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6606744 B1

TITLE: Providing collaborative installation management in a network-based supply chain environment

Detailed Description Text (355):

Physically, the Internet is a huge, global network spanning over 92 countries and comprising 59,000 academic, commercial, government, and military networks, according to the Government Accounting Office (GAO), with these numbers expected to double each year. Furthermore, there are about 10 million host computers, 50 million users, and 76,000 World-Wide Web servers connected to the Internet. The backbone of the Internet consists of a series of high-speed communication links between major supercomputer sites and educational and research institutions within the U.S. and throughout the world.

Detailed Description Text (470):

The Internet is a method of interconnecting physical networks and a set of conventions for using networks that allow the computers they reach to interact. Physically, the Internet is a huge, global network spanning over 92 countries and comprising 59,000 academic, commercial, government, and military networks, according to the Government Accounting Office (GAO), with these numbers expected to double each year. Furthermore, there are about 10 million host computers, 50 million users, and 76,000 World-Wide Web servers connected to the Internet. The backbone of the Internet consists of a series of high-speed communication links between major supercomputer sites and educational and research institutions within the U.S. and throughout the world.

Detailed Description Text (1172):

Such aggregation, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, may involve preserving at least a portion of the control information (e.g., executable code such as load modules) for each of various of said portions by, for example, embedding some or all of such portions individually as WAF content container objects within an overall WAF content container and/or embedding some or all of such portions directly into a WAF content container. In the latter case, content control information of said content container may apply differing control information sets to various of such portions based upon said portions original control information requirements before aggregation. Each of such embedded WAF content containers may have its own control information in the form of one or more permissions records. Alternatively, a negotiation between control information associated with various aggregated portions of electronic content, may produce a control information set that would govern some or all of the aggregated content portions. The WAF content control information produced by the negotiation may be uniform (such as having the same load modules and/or component assemblies, and/or it may apply differing such content control information to two or more portions that constitute an aggregation of WAF controlled content such as differing metering, budgeting, billing and/or payment models. For example, content usage payment may be automatically made, either through a clearinghouse, or directly, to different content providers for different portions. enable flexible metering of, or other collection of information related to, use of electronic content and/or

electronic appliances. A feature of the present invention enables such flexibility of metering control mechanisms to accommodate a simultaneous, broad array of: (a) different parameters related to electronic information content use; (b) different increment units (bytes, documents, properties, paragraphs, images, etc.) and/or other organizations of such electronic content; and/or (c) different categories of user and/or WAF installation types, such as client organizations, departments, projects, networks, and/or individual users, etc. This feature of the present invention can be employed for content security, usage analysis (for example, market surveying), and/or compensation based upon the use and/or exposure to WAF managed content. Such metering is a flexible basis for ensuring payment for content royalties, licensing, purchasing, and/or advertising. A feature of the present invention provides for payment means supporting flexible electronic currency and credit mechanisms, including the ability to securely maintain audit trails reflecting information related to use of such currency or credit. WAF supports multiple differing hierarchies of client organization control information wherein an organization client administrator distributes control information specifying the usage rights of departments, users, and/or projects. Likewise, a department (division) network manager can function as a distributor (budgets, access rights, etc.) for department networks, projects, and/or users, etc. provide scalable, integratable, standardized control means for use on electronic appliances ranging from inexpensive consumer (for example, television set-top appliances) and professional devices (and hand-held PDAS) to servers, mainframes, communication switches, etc. The scalable transaction management/auditing technology of the present invention will result in more efficient and reliable interoperability amongst devices functioning in electronic commerce and/or data security environments. As standardized physical containers have become essential to the shipping of physical goods around the world, allowing these physical containers to universally "fit" unloading equipment, efficiently use truck and train space, and accommodate known arrays of objects (for example, boxes) in an efficient manner, so WAF electronic content containers may, as provided by the present invention, be able to efficiently move electronic information content (such as commercially published properties, electronic currency and credit, and content audit information), and associated content control information, around the world. Interoperability is fundamental to efficient electronic commerce. The design of the WAF foundation, WAF load modules, and WAF containers, are important features that enable the WAF node operating environment to be compatible with a very broad range of electronic appliances. The ability, for example, for control methods based on load modules to execute in very "small" and inexpensive secure sub-system environments, such as environments with very little read/write memory, while also being able to execute in large memory sub-systems that may be used in more expensive electronic appliances, supports consistency across many machines. This consistent WAF operating environment, including its control structures and container architecture, enables the use of standardized WAF content containers cross a broad range of device types and host operating environments. Since WAF capabilities can be seamlessly integrated as extensions, additions, and/or modifications to fundamental capabilities of electronic appliances and host operating systems, WAF containers, content control information, and the WAF foundation will be able to work with many device types and these device types will be able to consistently and efficiently interpret and enforce WAF control information. Through this integration users can also benefit from a transparent interaction with many of the capabilities of WAF. WAF integration with software operating on a host electronic appliance supports a variety of capabilities that would be unavailable or less secure without such integration. Through integration with one or more device applications and/or device operating environments, many capabilities of the present invention can be presented as inherent capabilities of a given electronic appliance, operating system, or appliance application. For example, features of the present invention include: (a) WAF system software to in part extend and/or modify host operating systems such that they possesses WAF capabilities, such as enabling secure transaction processing and electronic information storage; (b) one or more application programs that in part represent

tools associated with WAF operation; and/or (c) code to be integrated into application programs, wherein such code incorporates references into WAF system software to integrate WAF capabilities and makes such applications WAF aware (for example, word processors, database retrieval applications, spreadsheets, multimedia presentation authoring tools, film editing software, music editing software such as MIDI applications and the like, robotics control systems such as those associated with CAD/CAM environments and NCM software and the like, electronic mail systems, teleconferencing software, and other data authoring, creating, handling, and/or usage applications including combinations of the above). These one or more features (which may also be implemented in firmware or hardware) may be employed in conjunction with a WAF node secure hardware processing capability, such as a microcontroller(s), microprocessor(s), other CPU(s) or other digital processing logic. employ audit reconciliation and usage pattern evaluation processes that assess, through certain, normally network based, transaction processing reconciliation and threshold checking activities, whether certain violations of security of a WAF arrangement have occurred. These processes are performed remote to WAF controlled content end-user WAF locations by assessing, for example, purchases, and/or requests, for electronic properties by a given WAF installation. Applications for such reconciliation activities include assessing whether the quantity of remotely delivered WAF controlled content corresponds to the amount of financial credit and/or electronic currency employed for the use of such content. A trusted organization can acquire information from content providers concerning the cost for content provided to a given WAF installation and/or user and compare this cost for content with the credit and/or electronic currency disbursements for that installation and/or user. Inconsistencies in the amount of content delivered versus the amount of disbursement can prove, and/or indicate, depending on the circumstances, whether the local WAF installation has been, at least to some degree, compromised (for example, certain important system security functions, such as breaking encryption for at least some portion of the secure subsystem and/or WAF controlled content by uncovering one or more keys). Determining whether irregular patterns (e.g. unusually high demand) of content usage, or requests for delivery of certain kinds of WAF controlled information during a certain time period by one or more WAF installations and/or users (including, for example, groups of related users whose aggregate pattern of usage is suspicious) may also be useful in determining whether security at such one or more installations, and/or by such one or more users, has been compromised, particularly when used in combination with an assessment of electronic credit and/or currency provided to one or more WAF users and/or installations, by some or all of their credit and/or currency suppliers, compared with the disbursements made by such users and/or installations. support security techniques that materially increase the time required to "break" a system's integrity. This includes using a collection of techniques that minimizes the damage resulting from comprising some aspect of the security features of the present inventions. provide a family of authoring, administrative, reporting, payment, and billing tool user applications that comprise components of the present invention's trusted/secure, universe wide, distributed transaction control and administration system. These components support WAF related: object creation (including placing control information on content), secure object distribution and management (including distribution control information, financial related, and other usage analysis), client internal WAF activities administration and control, security management, user interfaces, payment disbursement, and clearinghouse related functions. These components are designed to support highly secure, uniform, consistent, and standardized: electronic commerce and/or data security pathway(s) of handling, reporting, and/or payment; content control and administration; and human factors (e.g. user interfaces). support the operation of a plurality of clearinghouses, including, for example, both financial and user clearinghouse activities, such as those performed by a client administrator in a large organization to assist in the organization's use of a WAF arrangement, including usage information analysis, and control of WAF activities by individuals and groups of employees such as specifying budgets and the character of usage rights available under WAF for certain groups of and/or individual, client personnel, subject to

control information series to control information submitted by the client administrator. At a clearinghouse, one or more WAF installations may operate together with a trusted distributed database environment (which may include concurrent database processing means). A financial clearinghouse normally receives at its location securely delivered content usage information, and user requests (such as requests for further credit, electronic currency, and/or higher credit limit). Reporting of usage information and user requests can be used for supporting electronic currency, billing, payment and credit related activities, and/or for user profile analysis and/or broader market survey analysis and marketing (consolidated) list generation or other information derived, at least in part, from said usage information. This information can be provided to content providers or other parties, through secure, authenticated encrypted communication to the WAF installation secure subsystems. Clearinghouse processing means would normally be connected to specialized I/O means, which may include high speed telecommunication switching means that may be used for secure communications between a clearinghouse and other WAF pathway participants. Securely support electronic currency and credit usage control, storage, and communication at, and between, WAF installations. WAF further supports automated passing of electronic currency and/or credit information, including payment tokens (such as in the form of electronic currency or credit) or other payment information, through a pathway of payment, which said pathway may or may not be the same as a pathway for content usage information reporting. Such payment may be placed into a WAF container created automatically by a WAF installation in response to control information stipulating the "withdrawal" of credit or electronic currency from an electronic credit or currency account based upon an amount owed resulting from usage of WAF controlled electronic content and/or appliances. Payment credit or currency may then be automatically communicated in protected (at least in part encrypted) form through telecommunication of a WAF container to an appropriate party such as a clearinghouse, provider of original property content or appliance, or an agent for such provider (other than a clearinghouse). Payment information may be packaged in said WAF content container with, or without, related content usage information, such as metering information. An aspect of the present invention further enables certain information regarding currency use to be specified as unavailable to certain, some, or all WAF parties ("conditionally" to fully anonymous currency) and/or further can regulate certain content information, such as currency and/or credit use related information (and/or other electronic information usage data) to be available only under certain strict circumstances, such as a court order (which may itself require authorization through the use of a court controlled WAF installation that may be required to securely access "conditionally" anonymous information). Currency and credit information, under the preferred embodiment of the present invention, is treated as administrative content; support fingerprinting (also known as watermarking) for embedding in content such that when content protected under the present invention is released in clear form from a WAF object (displayed, printed, communicated, extracted, and/or saved), information representing the identification of the user and/or WAF installation responsible for transforming the content into clear form is embedded into the released content. Fingerprinting is useful in providing an ability to identify who extracted information in clear form a WAF container, or who made a copy of a WAF object or a portion of its contents. Since the identity of the user and/or other identifying information may be embedded in an obscure or generally concealed manner, in WAF container content and/or control information, potential copyright violators may be deterred from unauthorized extraction or copying. Fingerprinting normally is embedded into unencrypted electronic content or control information, though it can be embedded into encrypted content and later placed in unencrypted content in a secure WAF installation sub-system as the encrypted content carrying the fingerprinting information is decrypted. Electronic information, such as the content of a WAF container, may be fingerprinted as it leaves a network (such as Internet) location bound for a receiving party. Such repository information may be maintained in unencrypted form prior to communication and be encrypted as it leaves the repository. Fingerprinting would preferably take place as the content leaves

the repository, but before the encryption step. Encrypted repository content can be decrypted, for example in a secure WAF sub-system, fingerprint information can be inserted, and then the content can be re-encrypted for transmission. Embedding identification information of the intended recipient user and/or WAF installation into content as it leaves, for example, an Internet repository, would provide important information that would identify or assist in identifying any party that managed to compromise the security of a WAF installation or the delivered content. If a party produces an authorized clear form copy of WAF controlled content, including making unauthorized copies of an authorized clear form copy, fingerprint information would point back to that individual and/or his or her WAF installation. Such hidden information will act as a strong disincentive that should dissuade a substantial portion of potential content "pirates" from stealing other parties electronic information. Fingerprint information identifying a receiving party and/or WAF installation can be embedded into a WAF object before, or during, decryption, replication, or communication of WAF content objects to receivers. Fingerprinting electronic content before it is encrypted for transfer to a customer or other user provides information that can be very useful for identifying who received certain content which may have then been distributed or made available in unencrypted form. This information would be useful in tracking who may have "broken" the security of a WAF installation and was

Detailed Description Text (1192):

This implies that all new applications should ideally be based on a Netcentric Architecture, rather than on a traditional client/server or a host-based architecture.

Detailed Description Text (1198):

The following sections identify the main characteristics associated with a Netcentric, Client Server or Host based technology generation. This list should in no way be considered complete and exhaustive but is included as a starting point from which the identification process may begin.

Detailed Description Text (1202):

Existing Architecture and Infrastructure 8700 E1. Other Netcentric applications been developed and placed in production. The user community is often less resistant to accept the use of new technology to address changing business drivers if they are not completely unfamiliar with the characteristics of the technology. If an application based on a Netcentric architecture has already been successfully piloted or deployed, acceptance of additional systems will be eased. E2. The client has significant technology skills within its IT department. This is especially important if the client plans on developing or operating the application themselves. A significant investment in training and changes to internal organizations may be necessary for successful deployment of this type of system. The client must have a culture that supports change. Some organizations are very conservative and strong, making it difficult to deliver a successful project using new technology. E3. The client has multiple hardware/operating system configurations for their client machines. In traditional client/server environments, distributing an application internally or externally for an enterprise requires that the application be ported, recompiled and tested for all specific workstation operating systems. Use of a Universal Client or web-browser may eliminate many of these problems by providing a consistent and familiar user interface on many different operating systems and hardware platforms. E4. The application will run on a device other than a PC. The momentum of the Internet is putting a lot of pressure on vendors of various devices to be web-enabled. Having the Internet infrastructure in place makes it more feasible for vendors to create new physical devices from which electronic information can be accessed. For example, Web televisions are gaining momentum. Now users can access the Internet from a television set. Network Computers, thin-client devices that download and run applications from a centrally maintained server are generating a lot of interest. Also, users want to have access to the same information from multiple physical

devices. For example, a user might want to have access to his/her e-mail from a cellular phone, from a Web TV or their portable PC. E5. The current legacy systems can scale to serve a potentially large new audience. Expanding the user community of a legacy host or client/server system by including an audience which is external to the company can result in dramatic increases in system usage. The additional demand and increased usage placed on existing legacy systems is often difficult to estimate or predict. Analysis must be conducted to ensure existing legacy systems and infrastructure can absorb this increase.

Detailed Description Text (1224):

DAF provides access to a thought process regarding leadership and architecture frameworks for Execution, Development and Operations environments. Very briefly, DAF covers: The Core Execution Architecture frameworks for the different architecture generations (Host, Client/Server and Netcentric). Most users will primarily use the Netcentric framework. The Execution Architecture Extensions. This is a collection of common delivery vehicles. These frameworks extend the core frameworks with services specific for a particular delivery vehicle. The Development Architecture Framework should help with the establishment and operation of a high-quality development environment. The Operations Architecture Framework should help with the establishment and operation of a high-quality operations environment.

Detailed Description Text (1270):

Peer-to-peer computing allows work stations to concurrently send and host multiple requests for services. Security, reliability and integrity issues need to be explored, especially because the market has high expectations for these areas in client/server environments. Asynchronous distributed computing is best handled with mobile agents. Rather than coding a long-lasting, complex exchange of messages between a client and possibly multiple servers, a mobile agent carries a compact program with all the required procedures for the interaction to be executed remotely.

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